



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
P.O. BOX 4970  
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32232-0019

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

**FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT  
PONCE DE LEON INLET  
REALIGNMENT OF THE SOUTH JETTY**


I have reviewed the planning document and the Environmental Assessment (EA) for the proposed action. This finding incorporates by references all discussion and conclusions contained in the EA herein enclosed. Based on information analyzed in the EA and pertinent information obtained from cooperating Federal agencies having jurisdiction by law and/or special expertise, I conclude that the proposed action will have no significant impact on the quality of the human environment. Reasons for this conclusion are, in summary:

- a. There will be no significant impact on threatened or endangered species, essential fish habitat, or sites of cultural or historical significance.
- b. State water quality standards will be met.
- c. Measures to eliminate, reduce or avoid potential adverse impacts to fish and wildlife resources will be implemented during project construction.
- d. The proposed realignment will provide continual navigational benefits to the commercial and recreational shipping industries, and relatively unobstructed recreational (surfing) enjoyment.
- e. The modification of the Ponce De Leon south jetty as proposed would be in the best public interest.

In consideration of the information summarized, I find that the proposed action will not significantly affect the human environment and will not require an Environmental Impact Statement.

10-7-06

Date

  
Paul L. Grosskruger  
Colonel, U.S. Army  
District Commander

September 2006

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# **Environmental Assessment**

**Ponce De Leon Navigation Improvement  
South Jetty Realignment  
Ponce De Leon Inlet, Volusia County, Florida**



U.S. Army Corps  
of Engineers  
JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT

# ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT ON PONCE DE LEON INLET REALIGNMENT OF SOUTH JETTY VOLUSIA COUNTY COUNTY, FLORIDA

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ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT  
PONCE DE LEON INLET  
REALIGNMENT OF SOUTH JETTY

**1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION.**

**1.1 Project Location.**

Ponce De Leon Inlet is located about 65 miles south of St. Augustine and 60 miles north of Cape Canaveral Harbor, and 10 miles south of Daytona Beach in Volusia County on Florida's east coast.

**1.2 Project Authority.**

Project study authority was received in 1991 under the 89<sup>th</sup> Congress, Committee on Public Works and Transportation, with subsequent authority received in 1993.

**1.3 Description of Project Area.**

A full detail description of the project area can be found in the navigation study for Ponce De Leon Inlet, Florida, Final Feasibility Report of 1999, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Coordination Act Reports (CAR) of 1996 and 1997, and other associated technical reports used to evaluate project related environmental impacts.. The southern jetty is 2,700 feet long and 60 feet wide and constructed of very large 8-to-12-ton stones that extend 7.5 feet above mean low water to 5.0 feet below mean low water. The jetty's hard, irregular, multi-dimensional substrate with numerous spaces provide support for many living organisms. All four types of algae, blue-green (Cyanophyta), green (Chlorophyta), brown (Phaeophyta), and red (Rhodophyta), collectively known as seaweeds, may occur on the south and north jetties. Bivalves, particularly mussels (pelecypods) anchor themselves to the rock surface and crevices. Various crustacean, including amphipods, ostracods, and decapods, may be found on the jetty above and below the water's surface. Some shorebirds use the jetty for loafing as well as feeding. The landward end may also support plants as well as resident and transient vertebrate and invertebrate animals (USFWS, 1996). The toe or landward terminus of the southern jetty is partially buried beneath shallow sands which accreted rapidly following construction in 1969; vegetation is not established in the area .

**1.4 Need for and Objective of the Proposed Action.**

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) proposes to realign the 1,000-foot seaward extension proposed for the Ponce De Leon southern jetty. Change would involve revising the proposed easterly projection to a more straight alignment. Design adjustment is needed to prevent interference with recreational activities of the local surfing community.

Figure 1. Ponce DeLeon Inlet Vicinity Map



Figure 2. Ponce DeLeon Inlet Aerial Location Map



## 2.0 ALTERNATIVES.

### 2.1 No Action.

This alternative would not be practicable or in the public's interest. Extension of the southern jetty with an easterly projection would diminish values important to specific recreational users in this area. A no action alternative would delay construction of shoreline stabilization controls and sand retarding features associated with the project's construction. Only a slight change in the alignment of the jetty is being proposed. A no action alternative would eventually create conditions that prevent safe and unobstructed passage of vessels through the inlet, in addition to, reducing benefits to the local surfing community.

### 2.2 Modify Alignment of Southern Jetty.

Other design alternatives were considered and evaluated under the Environmental Assessment (EA) prepared for and included in the final feasibility *Navigation Study for Ponce DeLeon Inlet* (1999). The jetty's design and location as outlined in the feasibility report were approved for post-feasibility construction and water quality certification. The recommended plan was selected for its' ability to effectively reduce the northerly transport of sand into the inlet, also its ability to evenly distribute tidal currents across the inlet, and to retard sand accumulation across the throat of the inlet (EA, 1999).

This EA addresses the post-feasibility design change which modifies the projection of the 1,000-foot extension proposed only for the southern jetty. No other component of the recommended plan has been requested for modification or evaluated under this EA. Design change as proposed for the southern jetty would modify the 1,000-foot extension from an easterly projection to a straight alignment. The design change is proposed to address local public interest values and to ensure interference does not occur to the surfing enjoyment of the local community.

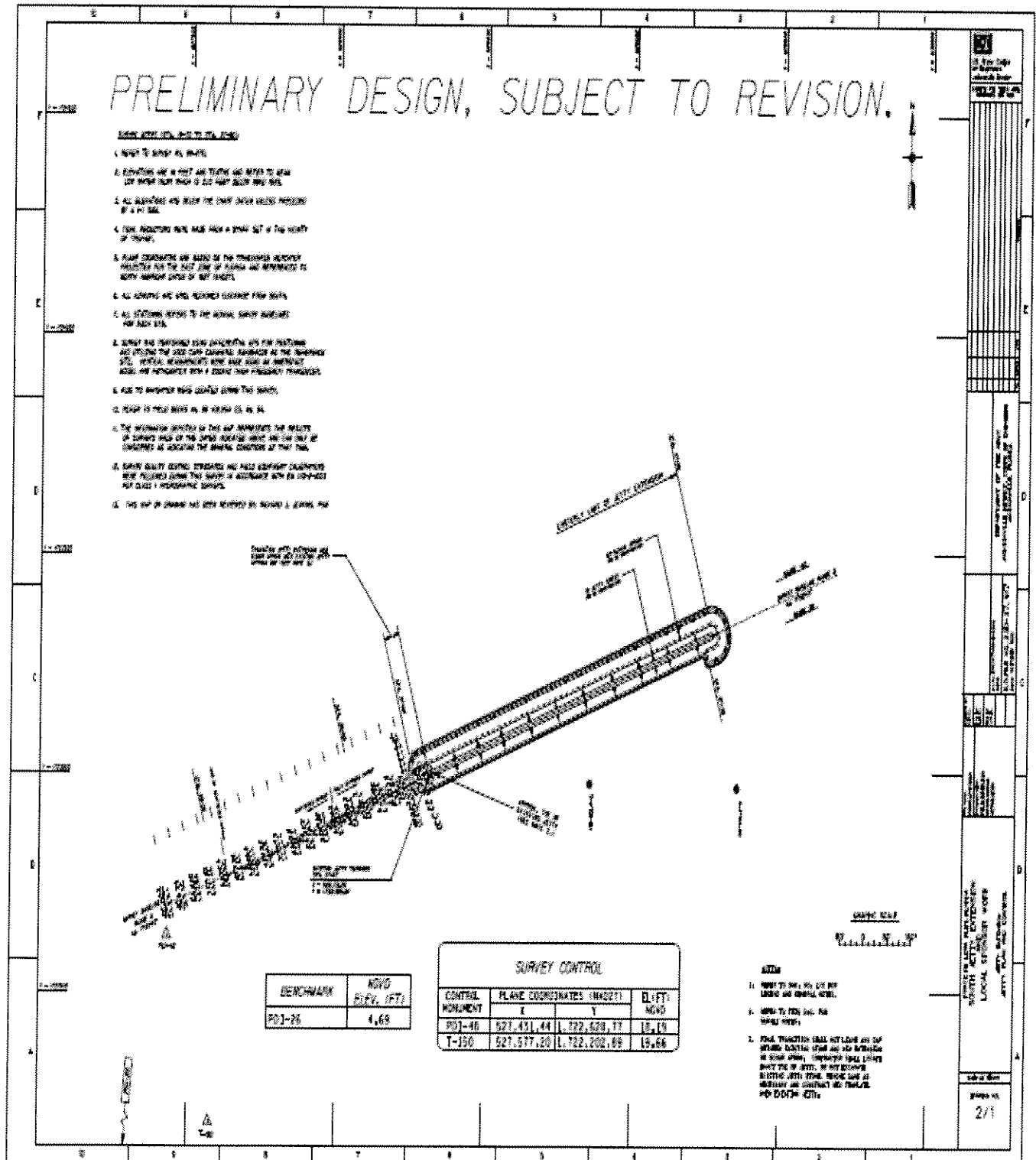
The Ponce De Leon Inlet is a naturally occurring waterway that has been modified as early as the 1800's. The Inlet provides a natural connection for the Halifax River and the Indian River Lagoon to the Atlantic Ocean. Ponce De Leon Inlet is a highly dynamic waterway with heavily accreting sands which forms substantial shoals that interferes with channel navigation.

The seaward extension to the south jetty is necessary to reduce the northward transport of sediments into the inlet and around the seaward end of the south jetty. Extension of the south jetty is further needed for even distribution of inlet tidal flow and elimination of shoals within the throat of the inlet.

The local sponsor received overwhelming objections to the recommended plan from the local surfing community. In response to these communicated concerns, the sponsor requested design changes to the 1,000-foot extension proposed for the existing south jetty seaward terminus. The jetty's length, angle, and tidal ebb delta can create or enhance surfing breaks important to the coastal surfing communities (Scarfe, Elwany, Black & Mead, 2003). The recommended or selected plan positioned the south jetty extension to an angle parallel but due east of the north jetty. The modified plan would maintain construction parallel to the north jetty but would change the proposed easterly projection to a straight alignment 20 degrees north of east. See **Figures 3, 4, and 5**, plan and cross-sectional views of proposed realignment of the south jetty...



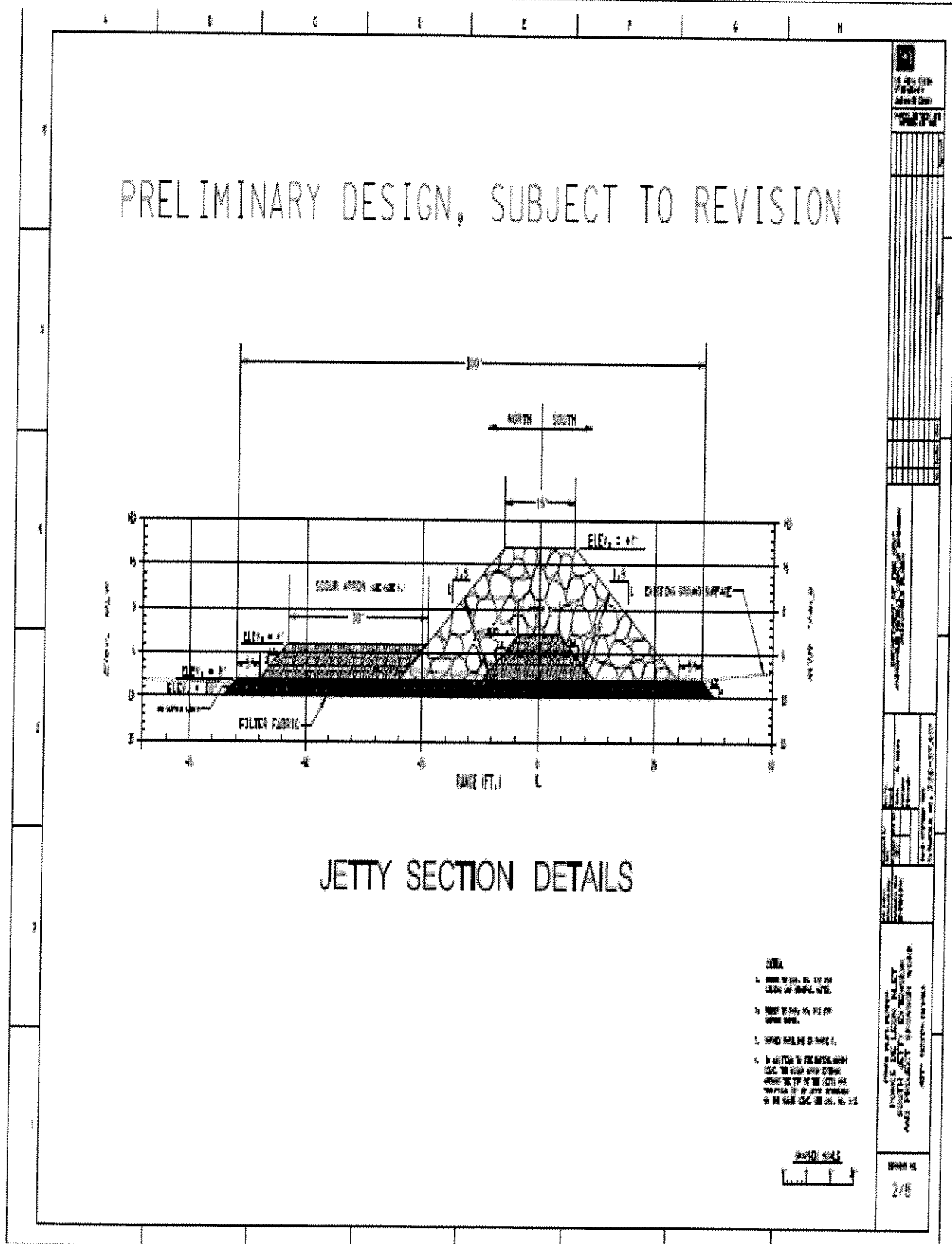
**Figure 3. Ponce DeLeon Inlet South Jetty Proposed Extension - Revised Alignment**



A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
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Figure 5 Ponce DeLeon South Jetty Cross-Sectional View



### 3.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT.

#### 3.1. General Environmental Setting.

Bottom sediments from the nearshore ocean, Ponce Inlet's mouth and throat, and the river confluence are mainly unconsolidated sands or sand-shell combinations. Erosion and runoff from adjacent marshes and uplands contribute organic material to the bottom sediment of both rivers and the north spit coves. The natural environment consists of a combination of sub-littoral habitat and fauna associated with the Atlantic Ocean, inlet mouth and throat, the Halifax and Indian Rivers, north spit coves, sand beach and tidal sand flats, coastal dunes and tidal marshes. The marsh and open-water areas support a wide variety of marine and brackish fauna and flora (EA, 1999). The location proposed for realignment of the southern jetty is void of submerged or emergent vegetation.

#### 3.2 Vegetation.

Vegetation exists along the Intracoastal Waterway (IWW) eastern shoreline and along the sand spit north of the northern jetty. A mixture of black mangrove (*Avicennia germinans*) and smooth cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*) vegetates the eastern shoreline. Landward of this vegetation is Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolius*) and wax myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*), intermixed with cabbage palm (*Sabal palmetto*) and red cedar (*Jniperus virginiana*). Most of the western shoreline is developed with single-family residences and the shoreline is bulkheaded (EA, 1999). There is no vegetation in the alignment proposed for the south jetty extension.

#### 3.3 Threatened and Endangered Species.

##### 3.3.1 West Indian Manatee (*Trichechus manatus latirostris*).

The manatee may possibly occur in the area, but does not have any critical habitat designation in the area or surrounding vicinity. Measures previously agreed for protection of the manatee would remain in place, prior to and during construction.

##### 3.3.2 Sea Turtles.

The loggerhead (*Caretta caretta*), green (*Chelonia mydas*), and leatherback (*Dermochelys coriacea*) sea turtles have been identified along a two mile reach of beach beginning from the south jetty. However from 1992 to 1996 an average of 23 loggerhead sea turtles nests were recorded and 21 loggerhead nests were documented. No green sea turtle or leatherback sea turtle nests were observed within the two-mile segment.

##### 3.3.2.1 Nesting Habitat.

Loggerhead nesting in Florida occurs from late April through September, with most females nesting between two and six times during the season within the same general area. Green sea turtles nesting on Florida beaches occur from May to September, with individuals nesting as many as six times in a season. Females return to the same stretch of beach at predominately two-year intervals. Leatherback nest in Florida on both coasts and usually at night. The nesting season begins and ends earlier than most other sea turtle species, with the earliest recorded

nesting in Volusia County in April and the latest in June (1995). Individuals nest an average of five to seven times a year. Each species of sea turtle is threatened to some extent from habitat loss and modification, other human disturbance, storm-induced beach erosion, predation of hatchlings, and hatchling mortality and adult nesting inhibition due to disorientation from coastal lighting (FWS, 1996).

#### 3.3.2.2 Offshore Habitat

Adult leatherback sea turtles are highly migratory and believed to be the most pelagic of all sea turtles. Habitat requirements for juvenile and post-hatchling leatherbacks, however, are virtually unknown. The geographic distribution of loggerhead sea turtles includes the temperate and tropical waters worldwide. The species inhabits the continental shelves and estuarine environments along the margins of the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans. In the Western Hemisphere it ranges as far north as Newfoundland and as far south as Argentina and Chile.

The green sea turtle is a circum-global species in tropical and sub-tropical waters. In the United State (U.S.), green turtles are found around the U.S. Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico, and in the continental U.S. from Texas to Massachusetts. Areas that are known as important feeding areas for green turtles in Florida include: Indian River Lagoon, the Florida Keys, Florida Bay, Homosassa River, Crystal River and Cedar Key.

The wide-ranging leatherback sea turtle nests on shores of the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans. Non-breeding animals have been recorded as far north as the British Isles and the maritime Provinces of Canada and as far south as Argentina and the Cape of Good Hope. Efforts to determine the distribution and numbers of leatherback sea turtles in the marine are met with varying degrees of success (FWS, 1999).

A number of threats exist to sea turtles in the marine environment including: oil and gas exploration, development, and transportation; pollution; trawl, purse seine, hook and line, gill net, pound net, longline, and trap fisheries; underwater explosions; dredging; offshore artificial lighting; power plant entrapment; entanglement in debris; ingestion of marine debris; marina and dock development; boat collisions; and poaching.

#### 3.4 Hardground.

Artificial reefs were constructed by Volusia County in the 1980's and located about 6-12 miles offshore. As of 1991, there were 12 artificial reefs constructed by Volusia County. Natural reefs are located from 25-30 miles offshore (Volusia County, 1991). There are no artificial or naturally occurring hardgrounds within the area proposed for relocation of the south jetty.

### 3.5 Fish and Wildlife Resources.

The effects of the revised proposal on fish and wildlife resources have been fully evaluated in the final report and EA for Ponce Inlet (1999). This assessment evaluates only the impacts associated with the straight alignment in lieu of the structure's proposed easterly projection. Wintering and breeding shorebirds use this area with breeding normally occurring March 1 through July 31. The existing rock jetties likely contribute to the diversity of fish within the project area. Some of these fish include pinfish, mosquito fish, silver perch, mullet, Atlantic croaker, menhaden, sea robins, lizardfish, ladyfish, sheepshead, flatfishes, mackerel, juvenile snapper and grouper, sea bass, blue fish, seatrout and weakfish, common snook, red and black drum, cobia, and various sharks. Other animals inhabiting the open water include the federally listed threatened West Indian manatee, four-federally listed sea turtles (listed below). The bottom sandy substrate and water column have diverse and abundant benthic communities, in addition to, abundant and productive phytoplankton organisms. Standard construction and monitoring features would remain in place to afford the widest protection possible for these resources.

### 3.6 Essential Fish Habitat.

The benthic community includes those organisms living on the surface of and within bottom sediments. Sediment composition and stability, salinity, light, temperature, oxygen and other chemical concentrations, and nutrient levels are factors that influence species abundance and diversity. Organisms associated with Ponce Inlet are continually exposed to full ocean salinities that likely fluctuate very little. In general, abundance and density are expected to be greatest during winter and spring and lowest towards the end of summer. Some of the benthic organisms expected in and around Ponce Inlet include polychaete worms in the genera *Polycirrus*, *Pectinaria*, *Polychaete*, and *Nereis*; bivalves including oysters (*Crassostrea virginica*); various clams, and mussels (*Mytilus spp.*); various gastropods (snails); crustacean (shrimps, crabs, amphipods, ostracods, and tanaids); echinoderms (starfish and sand dollars); and sea grasses in the genera *Halophila* and *Zostera* (FWS, 1996). Both the north and south jetties support the attachment of the four type of marine algae (collectively known as seaweeds), namely, blue-green (*Cyanophyta*), green (*Chlorophyta*), brown (*Phaeophyta*) and red *Rhodophyta*). The jetty may also support the attachment of various crustacean, including amphipods, ostracods, and decapods above and below the water surface. Some shorebirds also use the jetty for resting and foraging. Sand buries the landward terminus of the south jetty (FWS, 1996).

Table 1. Species Managed by the South Atlanta Fishery Management Council

SPECIES	LIFE STAGE	ECOSYSTEM	EFH
<b>Brown Shrimp</b> <i>from NC to FL</i>			
EFH identified from	Eggs	Marine (M)	demersal 13.7 - 110 m
	Larvae	M	Planktonic <110m
	Postlarvae/juvenile	Estuarine E	Marsh edge, SAV, tidal creeks, inner marsh
	Subadults	E	Mud bottoms, marsh edge
	Adults	M	<110m, silt sand, muddy sand
<b>White shrimp</b> <i>from NC to FL</i>			
EFH identified from	Eggs	M	Nearshore & 6.1-24.4 m demersal
	Larvae	M	<24.4 m planktonic
	Postlarvae juvenile	E	,tid/peat marsh edge, SAV, marsh ponds, inner marsh

SPECIES	LIFE STAGE	ECOSYSTEM	EFH
	Subadults	E	Mud/peatedge, SAV, marsh ponds, inner marsh
	Adults	M	<27,. Soft mud
<b>Pink Shrimp</b> <i>from NC to FL</i>			
EFH identified from	Eggs	M	3.7 – 16 m, demersal
	Larvae	M	Planktonic <16m
	Postlarvae/juvenile	E	SAV sand/shell substrate
	Subadults	E	SAV, sand/shell substrate
	Adults	M	<100m; hard sand/shell substrate
Panaeid HAPC	Tidal inlet and	State nursery &	Over wintering habitats
<b>Rock Shrimp</b> <i>From NC to FL</i>			
EFH identified from	Adults	M	Terrigenous & biogenic sand, 18-182m
<b>Royal red shrimp</b> <i>From NC to FL</i>			
EFH identified from	Adults	M	Mud/sands substrate 180-730m
<b>Red drum</b> <i>from NC to FL Keys</i>			
	Eggs	M	Tidal inlets, planktonic
	Larvae	M	Tidal inlets, planktonic
	Postlarvae juvenile	E	Mud bottoms, SAV, marsh/water/interface
	Subadults	E	Mud bottoms, oyster reef, mangroves
	Adults	M/E	Inlets & surf zone – 50 m; mud bottoms, oyster reefs
Red drum HAPC	Tidal inlets & State	Nursery habitats	Spawning sites & SAV
<b>Snowy grouper</b> <i>From NC to FL</i>			
	Eggs/larvae	M	Pelagic
	Adults	M	<180m, boulders & relief features
<b>Yellowedge grouper</b> <i>From NC to FL</i>			
	Eggs/larvae	M	Pelagic
	Adults	M	190-220m, rocky outcrops & hardbottom
<b>Warsaw grouper</b> <i>From NC to FL</i>			
	Eggs	M	Pelagic
	Adults	M	76-219m, cliffs, notches & rocky ledges
<b>Goliath grouper</b> <i>FL</i>			
	Juvenile	E	SAV, mangrove, lagoons, structure, <50m, hardbottom, ledges, reef
<b>Wreckfish</b> <i>From NC to FL</i>			
	Adults	M	<1000m, high relief features
<b>Red snapper</b> <i>From NC to FL</i>			
	Larvae	M	Planktonic
	Postlarvae/junevile	M	Pelagic
	Adults	M	Hardbottom; 10-190m
<b>Vermillion snapper</b> <i>From NC to FL</i>			
	Juvenile	M	Reefs, hard bottom, 20-200m
	Adults	M	Reefs, hard bottom, 20-200m

SPECIES	LIFE STAGE	ECOSYSTEM	EFH
<b>Gray snapper</b> From NC to FL			
	Larvae	M	Planktonic
	Postlarvae/juvenile	E	SAV, mangrove, mud
	Adults	M/E	Reefs/hardbottom <77m; SAV, mangrove, riverine
<b>Mutton snapper</b> FL			
	Eggs/larvae	M	Planktonic
	Juvenile	M/E	SAV, mangrove, mud
	Adults	M	Reefs/hardbottom, sand; <100m
<b>Blackfin snapper</b> From NC to FL			
	Juvenile	M	Hardbottom; 12-40m
	Adults	M	Shelf edge, 40-300m
<b>Silk snapper</b> From NC to FL			
	Juvenile	M	Structure, hardbottom, 12-242m
	Adults	M	Cliff/ledges, 64 – 242m
<b>White grunt</b> From NC to FL			
	Eggs/larvae	M	Planktonic
	Adults	M	Shore – 35 m, reefs/hard-bottom, SAV, mangrove
<b>Greater amberjack</b> From NC to FL			
	Juvenile	M	Floating plants ( <i>Sargassum</i> ), debris
	Adults	M	Pelagic over reefs/wrecks
<b>Blueline tilefish</b> From NC to FL			
	Eggs	M	Planktonic
	Adults	M	Shelf edge, 68 – 236 m

Source: <http://sero.nmfs.noaa.gov>

### 3.7 Coastal Barrier Resources.

Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA), Public Law 97-348 (96 Stat. 1653; 16 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.), enacted October 18, 1982, designated various undeveloped coastal barrier islands, for inclusion in the Coastal Barrier Resources System (System). Areas so designated were made ineligible for direct or indirect Federal financial assistance that might support development, including flood insurance, except for emergency life-saving activities. Exceptions for certain activities, such as fish and wildlife research, are provided, and National Wildlife Refuges and other, otherwise protected areas are excluded from the System. Ponce De Leon Inlet is located on Florida's east-central coast between the cities of Daytona Beach and New Smyrna Beach. The inlet and much of the adjacent coastal river wetlands east of Route 1 are grouped within the P08 unit of the Coastal Barrier Resource System.

### 3.8 Water Quality.

The water quality of Ponce De Leon Inlet is classified as Class III by the State of Florida. Class III waters are defined as those surface waters that provide recreation, propagation and maintenance of a healthy and well-balanced population of fish and wildlife.



### 3.9 Navigation.

Sands migrating from the north create shoals within the inlet and across the throat of the inlet, prevent safety passage of vessels through the channel. Construction of a 100-foot extension seaward of the existing south jetty is needed to reduce the northward transport of sands and evenly distribute tidal currents across the inlet. The jetty's extension has been fully evaluated in the Ponce De Leon Navigation Report and EA (1999). The proposed realignment would not present a hazard to navigation. See **Tables 2** for a summary of the south jetty's effects on navigation.

Ponce De Leon Inlet South Jetty Extension Effects on Navigation Taylor Engineering, Inc. May 2005 Table 2. Summary of South Jetty Extensions' Effects on Navigation				
Issue of Concern	Alternative Jetty Extensions			
	500-ft Straight	500-ft Dogleg	1,000-ft Straight	1,000-ft Dogleg
<i>Channel Maintenance</i>				
Backpassing	-23% (3)	-19% (4)	-40% (1)	-39% (2)
<i>North Jetty Maintenance</i>				
Hydraulic pressure on the north jetty	+5% (4)	+4% (3)	+1% (2)	-3% (1)
<i>Navigational Safety</i>				
Wave Climate	+0.4% (3)	0% (1)	+4.2% (4)	+0.2% (2)
Current Distribution	-7% (3)	+1% (4)	-57% (2)	-72% (1)
<i>Summary</i>				
Sum of Rankings	(13)	(12)	(9)	(6)
Final Ranking	4	3	2	1

Numbers in parentheses indicate rank. Best alternative = 1, worst = 4.

- Channel Maintenance/Backpassing:
  - Objective: The jetty extension should reduce the quantity of sand transported from the south beach around the seaward end of the south jetty into the inlet.
  - Measure: The quantity of sediment potentially transported is assumed proportional to the volumetric flow rate from the south beach around the seaward end of the south jetty into the inlet. A reduction in the quantity of sediment potentially transported is indicated by a negative number; an increase is positive. (transect length is to the 12 ft contour)
- North Jetty Maintenance/Hydraulic Pressure on the north jetty (Inlet side)
  - Objective: The jetty extension should reduce the hydraulic pressure/stress on the north jetty and reduce the erosive pressure along the north jetty.
  - Measure: The hydraulic pressure is proportional to the depth times the velocity squared ( $h v^2$ ). A reduction in the hydraulic pressure is indicated by a negative number; an increase is positive.
- Navigational Safety/Wave Climate (in the inlet)
  - Objective: The jetty extension should not cause an increase in the wave climate within the inlet which would adversely affect navigation safety.
  - Measure: The average wave height change over the area inside the inlet. A reduction in the wave height is indicated by a negative number; an increase is positive.
- Navigational Safety/Current Distribution
  - Objective: The jetty extension should improve navigation safety by promoting an even current distribution across the entrance to the inlet (defined as the seaward end of the north jetty).
  - Measure: The percent change in the interquartile range (IQR, a measure of variability) from the existing condition (i.e., the variability of the velocity distribution compared to the existing velocity distribution). A more uniform distribution (compared to the existing) is indicated by a negative number; an less uniform distribution is positive.

### 3.10 Recreation Resources.

Construction of the south jetty's extension impacts on surfing was evaluated in the Ponce De Leon Navigation Report and Environmental Assessment (1999). Following the feasibility study and approved plan, local concerns were received regarding the easterly projection of the south jetty extension. Table 3 provides an outline of the consideration given to surfing interests in selection of the jetty's alignment. The breaking of waves along this shoreline due to the existing jetties is a stimulus for the local surfing community and the economic support of these type recreational pursuits.

Ponce De Leon Inlet South Jetty Extension Effects on Navigation  
Taylor Engineering, Inc.  
May 2005

Table 3. Summary of South Jetty Extensions' Effects on Surfing Wave

Location	500-ft Straight	500-ft Dogleg	1,000-ft Straight	1,000-ft Dogleg
"Key Surfing Area"	-15%	-49%	-35%	-68%
150-250 ft south	-6%	-13%	-10%	-16%
250-500 ft south	-4%	-12%	-8%	-19%
500-1000 ft south	0%	-1%	0%	-1%

- % Average Change =  $\left[ \frac{H - H_{\text{EXISTING}}}{H_{\text{EXISTING}}} \right]_{\text{AVE}} \times 100\%$
- Average is taken over the indicated area

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### 3.11 Historic Properties.

Cultural resources investigations have been conducted to locate and identify historic properties in the Ponce de Leon Inlet project area. No significant historic properties were identified.

## 4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

### 4.1 General Environmental Effects.

In the Reconnaissance Report and Navigation Report (1999), several alternatives and taking no action were analyzed. Further analysis on alternatives is not warranted here. Scientific evidence with previous modeling efforts and studies as present in the above reports indicate the extension of the south jetty is needed. Two alignments for the southern extension were examined, in addition to, various lengths. A parallel and more easterly projection was chosen for its ability to provide more of an even flow across the inlet. No conclusive evidence was demonstrated that one alignment was superior to the other regarding influencing the interior hydrodynamic or movement of sediments across the inlet's throat or cross-section (1999). The revised alignment, is 20 degree north of east and is one of the modeled alternatives..

### 4.2 Vegetation.

#### 4.2.1 No Action Alternative.

If no action is taken, continued deposit of material from the north within the channel would persist. Shoals would continue to form in the inlet's throat, creating conditions which prevent safe navigation and the desired migration of the channel to the center of the inlet.

#### 4.2.2 Modification of South Jetty

The revised alignment would reduce the transport of sediment into the inlet, and would allow the channel to migrate southward toward the center of the inlet, by retaining most sediment to the north. There are no emergent or submerged vegetation within the footprint of the revised alignment.

### 4.3 Threatened and Endangered Species.

#### 4.3.1 No Action Alternative.

A no action alternative for the proposed revised alignment would have no effects upon avoiding or minimizing impacts to species of concern beyond what has been previously identified in the report and EA (1999).

#### 4.3.2 Modification of South Jetty.

No long-term, adverse impacts to fish communities near the revised alignment are anticipated. Infauna communities impacted by construction activities would recolonize within a year, if not sooner.

#### 4.4 Hardgrounds.

##### 4.4.1 No Action Alternative.

A no action alternative would have no impacts on these resources. The closest artificial reef is located 6 to 12 miles offshore with the closest natural reef located 25 to 30 miles offshore. The project's direct or indirect impacts would extend to this distance.

##### 4.4.2 Modification of South Jetty.

The revised alignment would provide a hard-bottom substrate for this region's sandy substrate bottom. Long-term benefits should be realized for fish and wildlife, in that, an attachment substrate would be provided increasing habitat diversity and foraging opportunities.

#### 4.5 Fish and Wildlife Resources.

##### 4.5.1 No Action Alternative.

The no action alternative would not avoid or minimize impacts beyond what has been identified in the report and EA (1999).

##### 4.5.2 Modification of South Jetty.

Prior surveys were not conducted to establish the presence, absence of Johnson's seagrass (*Halophila johnsonii*), or opportunities for avoidance or minimization of impacts. Johnson's seagrass has a very limited distribution and it is the least abundant seagrass within its range. The species is only known to reproduce asexually and may be limited in distribution because of this characteristic. It plays a major role in the viability of benthic resources and has been documented as a food source for endangered West Indian manatees and threatened green sea turtles (NMFS, 2006). Recent sampling events performed by the Corps did not yield evidence that distribution of Johnson seagrass occurred within the jetty's revised location. Sand grab samples of the bottom substrate within the proposed revised location were forwarded to the Corps' environmental testing lab for a final analysis.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service reviewed the project information provided by the Corps and commented by electronic medium on March 9, 2006. The Service determined the proposed revision would not result in any further take of sea turtles. Reinitiation of formal consultation would only be required if: (1) the amount or extent of incidental take is exceeded; (2) new information reveals effects of the agency action that may affect listed species or critical habitat in a manner or to an extent not previously considered, (3) the agency action is subsequently modified in a manner that causes an effect to the listed species or critical habitat not considered in the opinion; or (4) a new species is listed or critical habitat designated that may be affected by the action. In instances where the amount or extent of incidental take is exceeded, any operations causing such take must cease pending reinitiation.

#### 4.6 Essential Fish Habitat (EFH).

About 1.38 acres of ocean floor would be impacted from the extension proposed to the southern jetty. Some temporary disruption would result to phytoplankton production and zooplankton activity. Benthic organisms serve as a food source for EFH species and migratory species traveling through the area. This loss of benthic organisms during construction would have an unperceived impact due to the relative size of the area overall project area and the area unaffected by construction activities.

Other impacts to EFH species within the area would include impact to larval fishes in the water column which may become entrained by construction activities. The majority of larval fishes impacted would depend on the season. Those species that occur near the lower portions of the water column may be more affected. However, given the very high reproductive capacity of these species, the larval fishes affected by the jetty's extension's would be small. No long-term or cumulative impacts to EFH are anticipated. By action of this EA, the Corps requested EFH consultation with the National Marine Fisheries Service.

#### 4.7 Historic Properties.

Cultural resources investigations have been conducted to determine if significant cultural resources are located within the "area of potential effect" (APE) for the proposed project. A remote sensing survey was conducted in 1995 of the Ponce de Leon Inlet and thirteen magnetic anomalies were identified. Also in 1995, diver evaluations were conducted to investigate seven anomalies in the area of the North Jetty. No significant historic properties were identified. Diver evaluations were conducted in 2006 to investigate the remaining six anomalies in the area of the South Jetty. No significant historic properties were identified. The Jacksonville District COE has determined that navigational improvements at the Ponce de Leon Inlet would have no adverse impacts to historic properties within the APE. Results of these investigations have been coordinated with the SHPO and they have concurred with that determination.

#### 4.8 Socio-Economic.

Coastal communities with ideal surfing break conditions can realize tremendous economic benefits. In that, support services such as food, beverages, surfing equipment, clothing, and accommodations sustain many small coastal communities. The type of jetty, location, and length are parameters that affect breaking wave height, wave peel angle, wave breaking intensity, and wave section length (Scarfe, Elwany, Black & Mead, 2003). Revising the location of the jetties should support the surfing breaks received in this area.

#### 4.9 Recreation.

Surfing is a large part of the recreational landscape in this area. The extension's alignment has been revised to ensure four parameters essential to surfing are not adversely affected.

#### 4.10 Coastal Barrier Resources.

Construction activities associated on these resources have been fully evaluated in Ponce De Leon Inlet Navigation Report (1999). The jetty's extension and other proposed work should contribute to increased inlet navigability, which should minimize the existing risk to vessels and loss of human life.

#### 4.11 Water Quality.

State water quality standards would be maintained at all times during construction.

#### 4.12. National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended.

An opportunity for public comment to the revised jetty alignment was provided solicited by letter dated March 13, 2006. Environmental information on the project is further provided beyond this EA in past reports and EA conducted for Ponce De Leon Inlet Navigation Project.

Florida State Clearinghouse (FSCH) by letter dated 12 May 2006, commented the proposal was consistent with the Florida Coastal Management Program. Final concurrence however was withheld for the environmental permitting phase

Other Interested Stakeholders mailing list was comprised of state, county and local resource agencies, local business interests, communication media, private environmental agencies and societies, and residential property owners, no comments were received.

The project is in compliance with this act.

##### 4.12.1 Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended.

The revised alignment for the southern jetty was coordinated with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). No objections were received to the proposal.

##### 4.12.2 Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1958, as amended.

A FWS Coordination Act Report and Addendum report are contained within the report and EA for Ponce De Leon Inlet Navigation Report (1999) and also incorporated into this EA.

##### 4.12.3 National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (PL 89-665).

Cultural resources investigations have been conducted to include, archival research, remote sensing survey and diver evaluations of thirteen magnetic anomalies located within the project's area of potential effect. No significant historic properties were identified. Results of the investigations have been coordinated with the SHPO and they have concurred with those findings. The project is in compliance with this act and with the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act, as amended (PL-93-291).

##### 4.12.4 Clean Water Act of 1972, as amended.

Evaluation of water quality effects produced by the proposed revision has been completed as required under the Clean Water Act. A water quality certificate from the State of Florida has been requested. It anticipated this certification will be received. Project certification was previously received but required modification given the change proposed to the south jetty's alignment.

##### 4.12.5 Clean Air Act of 1972, as amended.

The project would comply with the Clean Air Act. The project is located along the shoreline of a coastal community and would not result in unacceptable levels of emission.

4.12.6 Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended.

The project would comply with the policies of the Coastal Zone Management Program of Florida.

4.12.7 Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, as amended.

The Corps does not anticipate the take of any marine mammals during project activities. If a marine mammal is identified within the project boundaries, protection will be provided in accordance with the ESA. Consultations have been completed and the project complies with this act.

4.12.8 Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, as amended.

The proposed construction poses no obstruction to navigation. Construction of the jetty and other project components provide benefits that ensure safe passage of vessel within the inlet.

4.12.9 Anadromous Fish Conservation Act.

The project has been coordinated with the National Marine Fisheries Service and is in compliance with the act.

4.12.10 Migratory Bird Treaty Act and Migratory Bird Conservation Act.

Migratory birds are known to loaf and feed on rock jetties. Disruption to the foraging and resting routine of migratory birds may result during construction. This impact would be temporary during construction, returning to normal once completed. The project is in compliance with this act.

4.12.11 Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act.

The project complies with this act, rock jetty construction is proposed to maintain navigation access.

4.12.12 Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act.

Benthos inhabit the bottom substrate and are less mobile than demersal species which live in close relation to the bottom, and may experience construction related impacts. Benthos are quick colonizers and any project-related impacts would be short-term and temporary. The demersal species such as crabs, shrimps, and groupers are mobile and should relocate during construction; and any disruptions to normal foraging patterns would be short-term. The pelagic species that may occur in the area would inhabit the water column and are highly migratory. The proposed jetty realignment would not adversely affect these species. It is the Corps' determination the proposed action would have no longterm or cumulative adverse affects to the quality or quantity of fishery species occurring within the project area or vicinity.

## **5.0 COORDINATION – PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT.**

A notice of availability (NoA) was issued on March 28, 2005, to the appropriate Federal, State, local governmental agencies, in addition to, other interested stakeholders. A copy of the mailing list can be found in Appendix C. Comments received to the NoA are summarized below:

## 5.1 Federal Agencies.

### 5.1.1 U.S .Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS).

The FWS by email communications dated June 29, 2006, determined the jetty's realignment would not result in further take of sea turtles. Formal coordination would only be required if 1) the amount or extent of incidental is exceeded, 2) new information reveals agency action may affect listed species or critical habitat, 3) agency action is modified in a manner to effect listed species or critical habitat, or 4) a new species is listed or critical habitat designated that would be affected by the action.

### 5.1.2 U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS).

By letter dated 19 May 2006, the NMFS anticipated project related impacts would have a minimal effect to fishery resources under the agency's purview. A concurrent response was received to the Corps' finding of no significant impacts for the proposed realignment of the Ponce De Leon Inlet southern jetty.

## 5.3 State Agencies.

### 5.3.1 Florida State Clearing House (FSCH).

By letter dated May 12, 2006, the FSCH commented the proposed activity was consistent with the Florida Coastal Management Program (FCMP). Final project concurrency with the FCMP would be withheld until the environmental permitting phase and/or water quality certification.

### 5.3.2 Florida Division of Historical Resource and/or SHPO.

By way of the FSCH letter of May 12, 2006, responded with no comment, finding the proposed action consistent with existing regulations.

### 5.3.3 Florida Department of Environmental Regulations (FDEP).

By way of the FSCH letter of May 12, 2006, the FDEP provided no comment, withholding a determination on the project until the water quality certification phase. State certification was previously received, and only a minor modification to the alignment is proposed to the prior certification. The proposed action should have no adverse impact on any State regulated resources.

## 6.0 PREPARERS AND REVIEWERS.

### 6.1 Preparers

Environmental Assessment Preparation and Coordination	Catherine L. Brooks
Cultural and Historic Resources Coordination	Tommy Birchett
1999 Environmental Assessment	Rea N. Boothy

### 6.2 Reviewers

Supervisory Biologist	Kenneth R. Dugger
Supervisory Biologist	Marie G. Burns



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**APPENDIX A –  
SECTION 404(B)(1) EVALUATION  
PONCE DE LEON INLET NAVIGATION IMPROVEMENT  
SOUTH JETTY REALIGNMENT  
PONCE DE LEON INLET, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA**

**I PHYSICAL DESCRIPTIONS**

**I. Project Description.**

- a. Location. Ponce De Leon Inlet is located in Volusia County, on the Atlantic Coast of Florida, south of Daytona Beach.
- b. Authority and purpose. Project study authority was received in 1991 under the 89<sup>th</sup> Congress, Committee on Public Works and Transportation, with subsequent authority received in 1993

2. General Description. A full detail description of the project area can be found in the navigation study for Ponce De Leon Inlet, Florida, Final Feasibility Report of 1999 with the accompanying 404(b)(1) evaluation. A project description can also be found in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Coordination Act Reports (CAR) of 1996 and 1997, and other associated technical reports included in the navigation report with EA (1999).

The existing southern jetty is about 2,700 feet long and 60 feet wide and constructed of very large 8-to-12-ton stones that extend 7.5 feet above mean low water to -5.0 feet below mean low water. The jetty's hard, irregular, multi-dimensional substrate provides support for many living organisms. All four types of algae, blue-green (Cyanophyta), green (Chlorophyta), brown (Phaeophyta), and red (Rhodophyta), collectively known as seaweeds, may occur on the south and north jetties. Bivalves, particularly mussels (pelecypods) anchor themselves to the rock surface and crevices. Various crustacean, including amphipods, ostracods, and decapods, may be found on the jetty above and below the water's surface. Some shorebirds use the jetty for loafing as well as feeding. The landward end may also support plants as well as resident and transient vertebrate and invertebrate animals (USFWS, 1996). The toe or landward terminus of the southern jetty is partially buried beneath shallow sands that accreted rapidly following the jetty's construction in 1969; vegetation is not established in the area;

c. General Characteristics of Fill Material.

(1) General Characteristics of material. Granite rocks and boulders are proposed to construct the south jetty extension. Individual stones would weigh from 8 to 12 tons, with 50 percent of the stones weighing 10 tons or more.

(2) Quantity of Material. Approximately 59,500 tons of stones would be used to construct the south jetty extension.

(3) Source of Material. The contractor would determine the best source for the material within the plans and contract specifications.

d. Description of the proposed Discharge Site. The jetty's construction would be on sandy bottom in the Atlantic Ocean south of the inlet.

e. Description of Disposal Method. Placement of material can be either from the waterway by barge or from the land with materials brought-in by trucks.

## **II. Factual Determinations**

a. Physical Substrate Determinations.

(1) Substrate Elevation and Slope. The jetty extension would be constructed on a gently sloping sandy bottom in water with an elevation between -15 and -30 feet mean low water. The armor layer would be 10 feet thick (2 stones) and the crest of the jetty would be 15 feet (3 stones) wide. The immediate layer would be comprised of 500 to 2000 pound stones with 50 percent of the stones weighing 1500 lbs or more.

(2) Sediment Type. The discharge material would consist of clean granite rocks and boulders.

(3) Material Movement. Due to the weight and size of the stones proposed, there should be no movement. Some impact is anticipated to benthos established along the shoreline. Such impacts would be temporary, with a full recovery of benthic organisms anticipated within 6 months to a year.

(4) Physical Effect on Benthos. Substrate Elevation and Slope. Some loss of this resource is anticipated with the footprint of the jetty's extension. Only minimal loss would result due to the shifting nature of the sandy bottom, and the quick colonization of benthic organisms.

b. Water Circulation, Fluctuation and Salinity Determination. The main purpose of the south jetty extension is to effect a change in water circulation patterns in the inlet and in the vicinity of the inlet entrance. However, the main purpose for the proposed realignment is to respond to public demands for a structure that had minimal impact on the local surfing community. Water fluctuation and salinity would not be affected.

c. Suspended Particulate/Turbidity Determination.

(1) Expected Changes in Suspended Particulates and Turbidity Levels in the Vicinity of the Disposal Site. Temporary impacts from bottom disturbance should occur but no adverse long-term impacts would result, since little or no turbidity is anticipated.

(2) Effects (degree and duration) on Chemical and Physical Values.

(a). Light Penetration. Only a slight difference of light penetration would result in the area of the jetty's footprint.

(b). Dissolved Oxygen (DO). Dissolved oxygen levels should be unaffected.

(c). Toxic Metals and Organic. No toxic effect expected.

(d). Aesthetics. Realignment of the proposed south jetty extension would have little if any adverse aesthetic impact.

d. Contaminant Determination. No source of contaminants were identified in the project or surrounding area, therefore, no contaminants are expected to be encountered.

e. Aquatic Ecosystem and Organism Determinations.

(1) Effects on Plankton. No adverse impacts anticipated.

(2) Effects on Benthos. Benthics in the area of the extension's footprint would be loss, but rapid recovery is expected in the immediate and adjacent areas.

(3) Effects on Nekton. Little to no impacts would occur.

(4) Effects on Aquatic Food Chain. No adverse impacts should result. The jetty's substrate would eventually benefit this value by providing an attachment area for micro-organisms and invertebrates important to the aquatic food chain.

(5) Effects on Special Aquatic Sites (SAV). Surveys taken within the past months indicate the area is free of SAV.

(a). Sanctuaries and Refuges. No adverse impacts. Ponce De Leon Inlet is located within P08 of the Coastal Barrier Resources System. The U.S Fish and Wildlife Service determined previously that project features were exempt under Section 6(a)(2) of the Coastal Barrier Improvement Act (CIBA) and/or Section 6(a)(6f) of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act.

(b). Wetlands. Realignment of the south jetty extension proposed no impact to wetlands.

(c). Mudflats. Changes in current patterns could have affect mud in the area.

(d). Vegetated Shallows. No impact, vegetated shallows are not established in the area.

(e) Coral Reefs. The nearest natural reefs are located 25 to 30 miles offshore, no project related impacts should result to these resources.

(f) Riffle and Pool Complexes. Not applicable.

(g) Threatened and Endangered Species. The range for a several threatened and endangered species includes the project area. Protective measures would be in place to ensure that occurring species are afforded the widest protection possible.

(h). Other Wildlife. Some fish and migratory birds may be impacted by project construction. This impact would be temporary with no long-term effects

(i). Actions to Minimize Impacts. Standard precautions would be taken to avoid impacting listed species.

f. Proposed Disposal Site Determination.

(1) Mixing Zone Determination. Not applicable, large boulder are proposed for placement.

(2) Determination of Compliance with Applicable Water Quality Standards. Construction activities would comply with State water quality standards.

(3) Potential Effects on Human Use Characteristics. No adverse impacts. Adjusting the alignment of the proposed extension benefits the local surfing community. In that, wave height, peel direction, and velocity have been considered in the adjustment proposed for the jetty's extension from an easterly projection to a more northerly orientation.

(a). Municipal or Private Water Supply. No affect.

(b) Recreational and Commercial Fisheries. No adverse impacts anticipated.

(c) Water Related Recreation. By realigning the south jetty extension to the north, surfing enjoyment can continue without any perceived interference or impacts to current waves intensity.

(d) Aesthetics. No adverse impacts.

(e) Parks, National and Historic Monuments, National Seashores, Wilderness Areas, Research Sites and Similar Preserves. No effect. The USFWS determined the project features were exempt from the various coastal barrier improvement acts.

g. Determination of Cumulative Effects on the Aquatic Ecosystem. Over the long-term, stabilization of the inlet would reduce the cumulative effects of frequent maintenance dredging operations and result in a more stable ecosystem in the area (EA, 1999).

h. Determination of Secondary Effects on the Aquatic Ecosystem. Secondary effects on the aquatic ecosystem would be stabilization of the system.

**APPENDIX B –  
COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT CONSISTENCY**

**PONCE DE LEON INLET NAVIGATION IMPROVEMENTS  
SOUTH JETTY REALIGNMENT  
FLORIDA COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM  
FEDERAL CONSISTENCY EVALUATION PROCEDURES**

1. Chapter 161, Beach and Shore Preservation. The intent of the coastal construction permit program established by this chapter is to regulate construction projects located seaward of the line of mean high water and which might have an effect on natural shoreline processes.

Response: The purpose of this revision is to respond to the recreational surfing community in this area. This response is in addition to providing a structure that stabilizes the navigation channel and retard the flow of sand from the north and across the throat of the inlet. The proposed project would comply with the strategic vision of the State of Florida as mentioned in the State and Regional Planning Chapters. Water quality certification has also been request from the State for the proposed revision to the south jetty's alignment.

2. Chapters 163 (part II), 186, and 187, County, Municipal, State and Regional Planning. These chapters establish the Local Comprehensive Plans, the Strategic Regional Policy Plans, and the State Comprehensive Plan (SCP). The SCP sets goals that articulate a strategic vision of the State's future. Its purpose is to define in a broad sense, goals, and policies that provide decision-makers directions for the future and provide long-range guidance for an orderly social, economic and physical growth.

Response: The proposed revision has been coordinated with the State without objections. The project is expected to meet the primary goal of the State Comprehensive Plan through preservation and protection of the shorefront development and infrastructure.

3. Chapter 252, Disaster Preparation, Response and Mitigation. This chapter creates a State Emergency Management Agency, with the authority to provide for the common defense; to protect the public peace, health and safety; and to preserve the lives and property of the people of Florida.

Response: The project involves maintain navigation access and realignment of the structure proposed to provide this stability. The project would not diminish the level of preparedness necessary to respond disasters.

4. Chapter 253, State Lands. This chapter governs the management of submerged state lands and resources within state lands. This includes archeological and historical resources; water resources; fish and wildlife resources; beaches and dunes; submerged grass beds and other benthic communities; swamps, marshes and other wetlands; mineral resources; unique natural features; submerged lands; spoil islands; and artificial reefs.

Response: This action involves only the south jetty's realignment. A full assessment of impacts to resources as described in this chapter has been completed in the Environment Assessment (1999) of the complete project. Coordination with the State was initiated and any objections during that time were fully resolved during the permit water certification process. The proposed action fully complies with the intent of this chapter.

5. Chapters 253, 259, 260, and 375, Land Acquisition. This chapter authorizes the state to acquire land to protect environmentally sensitive areas.

Response: These chapters do not apply; land necessary for the proposed alignment is already in public ownership.

6. Chapter 258, State Parks and Aquatic Preserves. This chapter authorizes the state to manage state parks and preserves. Consistency with this statute would include consideration of projects that would directly or indirectly adversely impact park property, natural resources, park programs, management or operations.

Response: The proposed action would not affect State parks or preserves, and is consistent with the intent of this chapter.

7. Chapter 267, Historic Preservation. This chapter establishes the procedures for implementing the Florida Historic Resources Act responsibilities.

Response: Coordination with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). Historic Property is nearing completion. A cultural survey was necessary to determine the project's impact on resources within the radius of the proposed realignment. The initial assessment from this survey supports the prior assumption that no adverse impact would result to any properties eligible for listing in the *National Register of Historic places*.

8. Chapter 288, Economic Development and Tourism. This chapter directs the state to provide guidance and promotion of beneficial development through encouraging economic diversification and promoting tourism.

Response: The project provides secondary benefits to recreational users and is responsive to the local surfing community. This action would be compatible with tourism for this area and therefore, is consistent with the goals of this chapter.



9. Chapters 334 and 339, Transportation. This chapter authorizes the planning and development of a safe balanced and efficient transportation system.

Response: The project proposes no impacts to land transportation. If navigation is inclusive in these chapters, the project provides benefits, in that, safe and obstructed navigation are the major goals of the overall project. The proposed realignment maintains these benefits and is consistent with these chapters.

10. Chapter 370, Saltwater Living Resources. This chapter directs the state to preserve, manage and protect the marine, crustacean, shell and anadromous fishery resources in state waters; to protect and enhance the marine and estuarine environment; to regulate fishermen and vessels of the state engaged in the taking of such resources within or without state waters; to issue licenses for the taking and processing products of fisheries; to secure and maintain statistical records of the catch of each such species; and, to conduct scientific, economic, and other studies and research.

Response: The proposed realignment to the jetty initially approved location does not adversely impact the resources and is consistent with the goals of this chapter.

11. Chapter 372, Living Land and Freshwater Resources. This chapter establishes the Game and Freshwater Fish Commission and directs it to manage freshwater aquatic life and wild animal life and their habitat to perpetuate a diversity of species with densities and distributions which provide sustained ecological, recreational, scientific, educational, aesthetic, and economic benefits.

Response: Extension of the south jetty and the proposed realignment takes place fully within a saline and openwater ocean environment. The project complies with the goals of this chapter.

12. Chapter 373, Water Resources. This chapter provides the authority to regulate the withdrawal, diversion, storage, and consumption of water.

Response: The project does not involve resources as describe in this chapter.

13. Chapter 376, Pollutant Spill Prevention and Control. This chapter regulates the transfer, storage, and transportation of pollutants and the cleanup of pollutant discharges.

Response: Contract specifications would prohibit the contractor from dumping oil, fuel, or hazardous wastes in the work area and would require the contractor to adopt safe and sanitary measures for the disposal of solid wastes. The contract would require a written spill prevention plan, in addition to, an emergency containment plan in the event of inadvertent oil or fuel spills. This work would not involve the transportation or discharge of pollutants. The proposed action would comply with this chapter.

14. Chapter 377, Oil and Gas Exploration and Production. This chapter authorizes the regulation of all phases of exploration, drilling, and production of oil, gas, and other petroleum products.

Response: This project does not involve any exploration, drilling or production of oil, gas or other petroleum products. This chapter is not applicable to the proposed action.

15. Chapter 380, Environmental Land and Water Management. This chapter establishes criteria and procedures to assure that local land development decisions consider the regional impact nature of proposed large-scale development. This chapter also deals with the Area of Critical State Concern program and the Coastal Infrastructure Policy.

Response: There will be no direct adverse impacts or beneficial effects on large-scale development. Indirect benefits would be provided by maintaining navigation access to those who pursue waterway activities.

16. Chapters 381 (selected subsections on on-site sewage treatment and disposal systems) and 388 (Mosquito/Arthropod Control). Chapter 388 provides for a comprehensive approach for abatement or suppression of mosquitoes and other pest arthropods within the state.

Response: The proposed action was coordinated with State authorities and forwarded for public comments. The south jetty's realignment conforms with the goals of this chapter.

17. Chapter 403, Environmental Control. This chapter authorizes the regulation of pollution of the air and waters of the state by the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation (now a part of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection).

Response: State certification has been obtained for the construction proposed with the Ponce De Leon Navigation Improvement project. The realignment as proposed is a modification of the existing State's authorization. The proposed action is consistent with the goals of this chapter.

18. Chapter 582, Soil and Water Conservation. This chapter establishes policy for the conservation of the state soil and water through the Department of Agriculture. Land use policies will be evaluated in terms of their tendency to cause or contribute to soil erosion or to conserve, develop, and utilize soil and water resources both onsite or in adjoining properties affected by the project. Particular attention will be given to projects on or near agricultural lands.

Response: The proposed project is not located near or on agricultural lands. This chapter does not apply.

**APPENDIX C -  
PERTINENT CORRESPONDENCE**



**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**  
**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**  
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE

Southeast Regional Office  
263 13<sup>th</sup> Avenue South  
St. Petersburg, Florida 33701-5511  
(727) 824-5317; FAX (727) 824-5300  
<http://sero.nmfs.noaa.gov/>

May 19, 2006

F/SER4:GG/pw

Ms. Marie Burns  
Planning Division, Environmental Branch  
Jacksonville District, Corps of Engineers  
P.O. Box 4970  
Jacksonville, Florida 32232-0019

Dear Ms. Burns:

National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries) has reviewed the revised Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for the Ponce de Leon Inlet South Jetty Extension Project, Volusia County, Florida. We anticipate the project will have only minimal effects to fishery resources under our purview. Consequently, we concur with the FONSI.

These comments do not satisfy your consultation responsibilities under section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended. If any activities may affect listed species and habitats under the purview of NOAA Fisheries, consultation should be initiated with our Protected Resources Division at the letterhead address.

Thank you for providing the opportunity to comment on this project. Mr. George Getsinger, at our Marineland Office, is available if further assistance is needed. He may be reached at 9741 Ocean Shore Blvd, St. Augustine, Florida 32080, or by telephone at (904) 461-8674.

Sincerely,

/ for

Miles M. Croom  
Assistant Regional Administrator  
Habitat Conservation Division

cc: (via electronic mail)

EPA, ATL  
FWS, JAX  
DEP, JAX  
FFWCC, TAL  
F/SER4  
SAFMC



**Brooks, Catherine L SAJ**

---

**From:** AnnMarie\_Lauritsen@fws.gov  
**Sent:** Thursday, March 09, 2006 11:45 AM  
**To:** Brooks, Catherine L SAJ  
**Subject:** Re: FW: PONCE JETTY DRAWINGS

RE: FWS Log No: 41910-2006-TA-0387

Dear Ms. Brooks:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) has reviewed the modification plans for the south jetty alignment shifted to the north at Ponce de Leon Inlet. The Service has determined that no further take of sea turtles is anticipated with the expanded borrow site.

Reinitiation of formal consultation is required if: (1) the amount or extent of incidental take is exceeded; (2) new information reveals effects of the agency action that may affect listed species or critical habitat in a manner or to an extent not considered in this opinion; (3) the agency action is subsequently modified in a manner that causes an effect to the listed species or critical habitat not considered in this opinion; or (4) a new species is listed or critical habitat designated that may be affected by the action. In instances where the amount or extent of incidental take is exceeded, any operations causing such take must cease pending reinitiation.

Thank you for your cooperation in the effort to protect threatened and endangered sea turtles and their nesting habitat. We are available to meet with agency representatives to resolve outstanding resource issues with this project. If you have any questions, please contact Ann Marie Maharaj at (904) 232-2580 ext. 111.

Ann Marie Lauritsen  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
6620 Southpoint Drive, South, Suite 310  
Jacksonville, Florida 32216  
(904) 232-2580 ext. 111 FAX (904) 232-2404  
E-mail: [AnnMarie\\_Lauritsen@fws.gov](mailto:AnnMarie_Lauritsen@fws.gov)



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
P.O. BOX 4970  
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32232-0019

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

Planning Division  
Environmental Branch

MAR 28 2006

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Regulation (33 CFR 230.11), this letter constitutes the Notice of Availability of the revised Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for the extension of the South Jetty, Ponce de Leon Inlet, Volusia County, Florida (copy enclosed). The planned footprint of the 1000-foot extension has been slightly re-aligned to reduce impacts to the surfing community (see enclosed plan view drawing). This realignment does not appear to introduce additional impacts to environmental resources from that of the earlier planned alignment in the FONSI and Environmental Assessment (EA) of February 1999 (Florida State identifier SAI # FL9809230638C).

The point of contact for this action is Ms. Catherine Brooks at 904-232-2130, or fax 904-232-3442. The EA, earlier FONSI, agency comments, and associated documents can be viewed on our web page (<http://planning.saj.usace.army.mil/envdocs/envdocsb.htm>) under Volusia County and "Ponce de Leon Inlet, Navigation Study, Extension of South Jetty".

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Marie G. Burns".

Marie G. Burns  
Chief, Environmental Branch

Enclosure

PONCE DE LEON SOUTH JETTY EXTENSION

MARCH 2006

**Mailing List**  
**Ponce de Leon South Jetty**  
**March 2006**

**Federal Agencies**

MR BRYANT L VANBRAKLE  
SECRETARY FEDERAL MARITIME  
800 NORTH CAPITOL ST NW  
WASHINGTON DC 20573

MR RICHARD HARVEY  
U S EPA REGION 4  
400 N CONGRESS AVE SUITE 120  
WEST PALM BEACH FL 33401

U S NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES  
SERVICES  
SE REGIONAL OFFICE  
9721 EXECUTIVE CENTER DRIVE NO  
ST PETERSBURG FL 33702

U S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
NATL RESOURCES CONSERVATION  
P O BOX 141510  
GAINESVILLE FL 32614-1510

U S FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE  
NE FL FIELD SUITE 310  
6620 SOUTHPOINT DRIVE SOUTH  
JACKSONVILLE FL 32216-0912

U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
NATL SPATIAL DATA  
FL MAPPING PTNRSHIP OFFICE  
2010 LEVY AVENUE  
TALLAHASSEE FL 32310

MAGALIE ROMAN SALAS  
SEC FEDERAL ENERGY REG COMM  
888 FIRST ST NE  
WASHINGTON DC 20426

NATURAL RESOURCES  
CONSERVATION SERVICE  
DELAND SERVICE CENTER  
1342 S WOODLAND BLVD STE A  
DELAND FL 32720-7747

U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 444  
FL INTEGRATED SCIENCE CENTER  
AQUATIC RESOURCE STUDIES  
7920 NW 71st ST  
GAINESVILLE FL 32653

ATLANTIC MARINE OPERATIONS  
CENTER  
439 WEST YORK ST  
NORFOLK VA 23510-1114

SOUTH FL ECOSYSTEM OFFICE  
U S FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE  
1339 20<sup>TH</sup> STREET  
VERO BEACH FL 32960-3559

REGIONAL DIRECTOR  
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES  
9721 EXECUTIVE CENTER DR N  
ST PETERSBURG FL 33702-2449

U S DEPT OF AGRICULTURE  
NATURAL RESOURCES  
CONSERVATION SERV  
PO BOX 141510  
GAINESVILLE FL 32614-1510

NATL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE  
CHIEF PROTECTED SPECIES BR  
9721 EXECUTIVE CENTER DR N  
ST PETERSBURG FL 33702-2449

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR  
NMFS HABITAT CONSERVATION  
SE REGIONAL OFFICE  
9721 EXECUTIVE CENTER DRIVE N  
ST PETERSBURG FL 33702

NOAA SOURCE DATA UNIT  
N/CG2211 MAP & CHART BR  
G&GS NOS NOAA  
1315 E-W HIGHWAY ST 7317  
SILVER SPRINGS MD 29010

COMMANDER (OAN)  
7<sup>TH</sup> COAST GUARD DISTRICT  
BRICKELL PLAZA  
909 SE 1<sup>ST</sup> AVE  
MIAMI FL 33131-3050

COMMANDER  
USCG GROUP MIAMI  
100 MACARTHUR CAUSEWAY  
MIAMI BEACH FL 33139-5101

COMMANDING OFFICER  
USCGS HAMMER  
4200 OCEAN STREET  
ATLANTIC BEACH FL 32233

COMMANDER USCG GROUP  
PONCE DE LEON INLET  
2999 NORTH PENINSULA AVE  
NEW SMYRNA BEACH FL 3216

COMMANDER  
USCG GROUP MAYPORT  
4200 OCEAN STREET  
ATLANTIC BEACH FL 32233

U S ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
ATTN: CESAD-CO-O  
60 FORSYTH ST ROOM 9M15  
ATLANTA GA 30303-8801

U S ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
SOUTH FL OPERATIONS OFFICE  
525 RIDGE LAWN ROAD  
CLEWISTON FL 33440-5399

EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK  
4001 STATE ROAD 9338  
HOMESTEAD FL 33034

(2 CYS)

U S FWS MERRITT ISLAND  
NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE  
P O BOX 6504  
TITUSVILLE FL 32782

PONCE DE LEON SOUTH JETTY EXTENSION

MARCH 2006

State Agencies

FLORIDA DEPT OF STATE  
DIV OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES  
500 SOUTH BRONOUGH  
TALLAHASSEE FL 32399-0250

ST JOHNS RIVER WATER  
MANAGEMENT DISTRICT  
4049 REID ST P O BOX 1429  
PALATKA FL 32178-1429

FL STATE CLEARINGHOUSE  
ATTN LAUREN MILLIGAN  
3900 COMMONWEALTH BLVD  
MAIL STATION 47  
TALLAHASSEE FL 32399-3000 (16cys)

FLORIDA FISH & WILDLIFE  
CONSERVATION COMMISSION  
620 SOUTH MERIDIAN STREET  
TALLAHASSEE FL 32399-1600

ST JOHNS RIVER WATER  
MANAGEMENT DISTRICT  
7775 BAYMEADOWS WAY STE 102  
JACKSONVILLE FL 32256

MR BRIAN S BARNETT  
OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERV  
FLORIDA FWC COMMISSION  
620 SOUTH MERIDIAN STREET  
TALLAHASSEE FL 32399-1600

COMMISSIONER DEPT OF  
AGRICULTURE & CONSUMER SERV  
3125 CONNER BLVD ROOM 269  
TALLAHASSEE FL 32399-1650

FL DEPT OF ENVIRONMENTAL  
PROTECTION  
3900 COMMONWEALTH BLVD MS 49  
TALLAHASSEE FL 32399

MR DON FOX  
FL GAME & FRESH WATER  
FISH COMM FISHERIES SECTION  
3991 SE 27<sup>TH</sup> COURT  
OKEECHOBEE FL 33974

FL DEPT OF ENVIRONMENTAL  
PROTECTION CZM  
3900 COMMONWEALTH BLVD MS 47  
TALLAHASSEE FL 32399

EXEC DIR FLORIDA GAME FWFC  
620 SOUTH MERIDIAN STREET  
TALLAHASSEE FL 32399-1600

FL DEPT OF ENVIRONMENTAL  
PROTECTION  
ATTN VIVIAN GARFEIN  
3319 MAGUIRE BLVD SUITE 232  
ORLANDO FL 32803-3767

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
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605 SUWANEE STREET  
TALLAHASSEE FL 32399-0450

DEPT OF ENVIRONMENTAL  
PROTECTION  
ATTN: MR NEAL ROGERS  
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TALLAHASSEE FL 32399

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR  
FL INLAND NAVIGATION DISTRICT  
1314 MARCINSKI ROAD  
JUPITER FL 33477-9427

DIV OF WASTE MANAGEMENT  
MS #4500  
2600 BLAIR STONE ROAD  
TALLAHASSEE FL 32399-2400

DEPT OF PROFESSIONAL REGS  
ATTN: MR GALEN DUNTON  
PILOT'S BOARD  
1770 HAMMOCK DRIVE  
AMELIA ISLAND FL 32034

SHPO DIV OF HISTORICAL  
RESOURCES  
RA GRAY BUILDING  
500 SOUTH BRONOUGH STREET  
TALLAHASSEE FL 32399-0250

FL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT  
2002 OLD ST AUGUSTINE RD  
OFFICE PARK BLDG D  
TALLAHASSEE FL 32301

FLORIDA MARINE PATROL  
DISTRICT 7  
1 A MAX BREWER MEMORIAL  
PARKWAY  
TITUSVILLE FL 32781

FL DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION  
605 SUWANNEE STREET  
TALLAHASSEE FL 32399-6544

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

FL PLANNING MANAGER BUREAU  
SUBMERGED LANDS DEPT  
3900 COMMONWEALTH BLVD MS 105  
TALLAHASSEE FL 32399-3000

STATE SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION  
COUNCIL BUREAU CHIEF  
3125 CONNER BLVD B-41 ADMN BLDG  
TALLAHASSEE FL 32399-1650

FL DEPT OF AGRICULTURE &  
CONSUMER SERVICES  
FL OFFICE OF ENTOMOLOGY  
3125 CONNER BLVD SUITE F  
TALLAHASSEE FL 32399-1650

BUREAU OF STATE PLANNING  
FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF  
COMMUNITY AFFAIRS  
2555 SHUMARD OAK BOULEVARD  
TALLAHASSEE FL 32399-2100

FL DIVISION OF RECREATION &  
PARKS  
3900 COMMONWEALTH BLVD  
TALLAHASSEE FLORIDA 32399

NE FL REGIONAL PLANNING  
COUNCIL  
6850 BELFORT OAKS PLACE  
JACKSONVILLE FL 32216

HABITAT CONSERVATION SERVICE  
FARRIS BRYANT BUILDING  
620 SOUTH MERIDIAN STREET  
TALLAHASSEE FL 32399-1600



PONCE DE LEON SOUTH JETTY EXTENSION

MARCH 2006

FL STATE CONSERVATION SERV  
905 EAST PARK AVENUE  
TALLAHASSEE, FL 32301

County/Local Agencies

MR MATT GREESON  
INTERIM COUNTY MANAGER  
VOLUSIA COUNTY  
123 W INDIANA AVE  
DELAND FL 32720

MR FRANK BRUNO JR  
COUNTY CHAIR VOLUSIA COUNTY  
123 W INDIANA AVE  
DELAND FL 32720

MR MONTYE BEAMER  
DIR PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT  
SERVICES VOLUSIA COUNTY  
123 W INDIANA AVE  
DELAND FL 32720

MR JONAS STEWARD  
DIR MOSQUITO CONTROL  
1600 AVIATION CENTER PKWY  
DAYTONA BEACH FL 32114

MR BILL APGAR  
DIR VOLUSIA COUNTY PARKS  
202 N FLORIDA AVE  
DELAND FL 32720

VOLUSIA COUNTY  
MARINE SCIENCE CENTER  
100 LIGHTHOUSE DR  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

Libraries/Communication Medias

DELAND REGIONAL LIBRARY  
130 EAST HOWRY AVENUE  
DELAND, FLORIDA 32724

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30 SOUTH BEACH STREET  
ORMOND BEACH, FLORIDA 32174

NEW SMYRNA BCH REGIONAL LIBRARY  
1001 SOUTH DIXIE FREEWAY  
NEW SMYRNA BEACH FLORIDA 32168

MARINE RESOURCE COUNCIL  
OF EAST FLORIDA  
3275 DIXIE HIGHWAY NORTHEAST  
PALM BAY FL 32905

Independent Agencies/Concerned  
Parties

CAPTAIN FRANK TIMMONS  
SEA LOVE BOAT WORKS INC  
4877 FRONT ST  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

FLORIDA WILDLIFE FEDERATION  
1549 LIVE OAK DRIVE  
TALLAHASSEE FL 32301

SIERRA CLUB  
FL REGIONAL FIELD OFFICE  
475 CENTRAL AVE SUITE M1  
ST PETERSBURG FL 33701

DEFENDERS OF WILDLIFE  
1130 17TH STREET NW  
WASHINGTON, DC 20036

TROY RICE ACTING DIRECTOR  
INDIAN RIVER LAGOON NEP  
525 COMMUNITY COLLEGE  
PARKWAY SE  
PALM BAY FL 32909

COASTAL TUG & BARGE  
DODGE ISLAND  
1020 PORT BLVD  
MIAMI FL 33132

ROYAL PALM YACHT & COUNTRY  
CLUB  
2425 MAYA PALM DRIVE WEST  
BOCA RATON FL 33432

VERO BEACH YACHT CLUB  
3601 NE OCEAN BLVD  
VERO BEACH FL 32963

INDIAN RIVER PLANTATION MARINA  
555 EAST OCEAN BLVD  
HUTCHINSON ISLAND  
STUART FL 34996

ST AUGUSTINE YACHT CLUB  
CAMACHEE ISLAND  
ST AUGUSTINE FL 32085

CRITTER FLEET  
ATTN MR CHARLIE SCHAMEL  
4950 SOUTH PENINSULA DR  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

LIGHTHOUSE BOAT YARD  
ATTN MR JOHN HUTCHINSON  
4958 SOUTH PENINSULA DR  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

SE VOLUSIA AUDUBON SOCIETY  
PO BOX 46  
NEW SMYRNA BEACH FL 32168

ST JOHNS COUNTY AUDUBON SOCIETY  
P O BOX 965  
ST AUGUSTINE FL 32084

FLAGLER AUDUBON SOCIETY  
PO BOX 350695  
PALM COAST FL 32135-0695

HALIFAX RIVER AUDUBON SOCIETY  
P O BOX 166  
DAYTONA BEACH FL 32115-0166

PONCE DE LEON SOUTH JETTY EXTENSION

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WEST VOLUSIA AUDUBON SOCIETY  
PO BOX 1268  
DELAND FL 32721-1268

CANAVERAL NATIONAL SEASHORE  
308 JULIA STREET  
TITUSVILLE FL 32796

FLORIDA DEFENDERS OF THE  
ENVIRONMENT  
4424 NW 13th STREET SUITE C-8  
GAINESVILLE FL 32609

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DELAND-DELTONA BEACON  
PO BOX 2397  
DELAND FL 32721-2397

DAYTONA BEACH NEWS JOURNAL  
901 SIXTH STREET  
DAYTONA BEACH FL 32117

ORLANDO SENTINEL  
633 N. ORANGE AVENUE  
ORLANDO FL 32801

DAYTONA BEACH NEWS JOURNAL  
901 SIXTH STREET  
DAYTONA BEACH FL 32117

ORLANDO BUSINESS JOURNAL  
315 E. ROBINSON STREET  
SUITE 250  
ORLANDO, FL 32801

Local/Individual Interests

CAPTAIN FRANK TIMMONS  
PRESIDENT, SEA LOVE BOAT WORKS  
4877 FRONT STREET  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MAJOR NANCY EPPS  
TOWN OF PONCE INLET  
4680 SOUTH PENINSULA DRIVE  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MR. JOE NOLIN  
MANAGER INLET & PORT DISTRICT  
700 CATALINA DRIVE SUITE 126  
DAYTONA BEACH FL 32114

MR TONY GOUDIE  
VICE MAYOR, TOWN OF PONCE INLET  
4680 SOUTH PENINSULA DRIVE  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MS KASSANDRA BLISSETT  
TOWN MGR, TOWN OF PONCE INLET  
4680 SOUTH PENINSULA DRIVE  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MR RALPH SCHOENHERR  
PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR,  
TOWN OF PONCE  
4680 SOUTH PENINSULA DRIVE  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

CAREY ST CLAIR  
THE HATCH SEAFOOD RESTAURANT  
& LOUNGE  
4894 FRONT STREET  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

CAPT CHET SNYDER  
309 BENNING DR.  
DESTIN FL 32541

MR & MRS DONALD SWAIN  
149 BOUNTY LN  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

ANDREA & SHARON CASSELLA  
79 BEACH ST  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MR & MRS JOHN ANGIULLI  
73 BEACH ST  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MR & MRS JAMES HUDANICH  
86 BUSCHMAN DR  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MR & MRS DENNIS KRETZLER  
76 BUSCHMAN DR  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MR MICHAEL T LAFAVRE  
62 BUSCHMAN DR  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MR & MRS WM PATTON  
72 JENNIFER CIR  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MR & MRS RICHARD PASTOR  
78 JENNIFER CIR  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

CORDNER V LLC  
126 PONCE DE LEON CIR  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MR & MRS JON BENEZETTE  
123 INLET HARBOR RD  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MR & MRS JAMES W PATTERSON  
4804 S PENINSULA DR  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MR & MRS MORGAN BOND  
107 INLET HARBOR RD  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

PONCE DE LEON SOUTH JETTY EXTENSION

MARCH 2006

MR & MRS VAUGHN WINTER SR  
50 INLET POINT BLVD  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

FRANCES H CARSON  
4795 S ATLANTIC AV # 16  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MS LINDA M SHARPLES  
4840 S PENINSULA DR  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MR & MRS THOMAS SCARAMZZO  
34 CARIBBEAN WAY  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MR & MRS LEONARD GATTO  
39 CARIBBEAN WAY  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MS NADIA SILBER  
4908 S PENINSULA DR  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MR & MRS FRANK M MCAFEE JR  
102 OCEAN WAY DR  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MR ROBERT LAUGALIS  
106 OCEAN WAY DR  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MR & MRS THOMAS MASSENGILL  
4913 SAILFISH DR  
PONCE INLET, FL 32127

MR & MRS DONALD HOCKMAN  
105 OCEAN WAY DR  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

PONCE DELEON INLET LIGHTHOUSE  
4896 S ATLANTIC AV  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

HOMES OF FLORIDA LIFESTYLE  
4717 MONTROSE AV  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

FRIEDMAN LEONARD E TRUSTEE  
48 CINDY LN  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MR & MRS DAVID M ARNDT  
52 CINDY LN  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

THAD CONSTRUCTION CO INC  
46 POMPANO DR  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MR & MRS MAURICE F GIRGIS  
41 MARIE DR  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MR STEVE XYNIDIS  
45 MARIE DR  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MR ROBERT N BAKER  
47 POMPANO DR  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MR & MRS WM G VOLKMAN  
62 LOGGERHEAD CT  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MR FRANK GRIMSLEY  
66 LOGGERHEAD CT  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MR & MRS BERNARD BEDOR  
74 INLET POINT BLVD  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MR & MRS ROBERT DICKEY  
46 LOGGERHEAD CT  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MR & MRS JAMES F HURST  
53 DAGGETT COVE DR  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MS DOLORES SCHIERLINGER ET AL  
52 DAGGETT COVE DR  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MR & MRS ROBERTY W LYONS  
1 DAGGETT CIR  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MR MICHAEL W ELBERS  
5 DAGGETT CIR  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MR & MRS JAMES E LONG  
65 LOGGERHEAD CT  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MR MICHAEL BRETZEL  
53 LOGGERHEAD CT  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MR & MRS DANIEL D KLEIN  
45 LOGGERHEAD CT  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MS PATRICIA GONNELLA  
33 LOGGERHEAD CT  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

PONCE DE LEON SOUTH JETTY EXTENSION

MARCH 2006

MR & MRS JOHN E PANDELOS  
4686 S ATLANTIC AV  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MR RONALD J TRICARICO  
124 PONCE TERRACE CIR  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MR & MRS BRIAN J MOCK  
4736 S ATLANTIC AV  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MR LEE C PRATT  
115 MARIE DR  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MR & MRS MOMCILO D VASILJEVIC  
126 PONCE TERRACE CIR  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MS MARGARET A CARROLL  
4735 RIVERGLEN BLVD  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MR MICHAEL R BRETZEL  
4733 RIVERGLEN BLVD  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

BROADWAY INVESTMENT INC  
4731 RIVERGLEN BLVD  
PONCE INLET, FL 32127

MR & MRS JERRY R MOHR  
4727 RIVERGLEN BLVD  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MS MARJORIE CHEVIS TR  
4725 RIVERGLEN BLVD  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MR & MRS GREG PREJS  
4715 RIVERGLEN BLVD  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

TRACY CERAMI  
4717 MONTROSE AV  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MR DENNIS FOGELL  
4719 MONTROSE AV  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MR & MRS KELLEY A MCSEVENY  
4736 RIVERGLEN BLVD  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MS MARY S ETERMAN  
78 INLET POINT BLVD  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MR ANTHONY GEROULIS MD TRUST  
4734 RIVERGLEN BLVD  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MR & MRS MICHAEL HURD  
67 AURORA AV  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MR LAWRENCE FORD II  
74 AURORA AV  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

NILS TEEUW  
72 AURORA AV  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MR ROCCO F PAGLIARULO TR  
68 AURORA AV  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MR LAWRENCE E BENNETT TR  
66 AURORA AV  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MR HAROLD KNOPP HAROLD  
64 AURORA AV  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MR & MRS JOSEPH A SCHWARZ  
4728 RIVERGLEN BLVD  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MR & MRS BERT W EMICK  
4726 RIVERGLEN BLVD  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MR ADIB S GHOBRIAL TTEE  
63 BEVERLY HILLS AV  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MS ANNE E KEHOE  
79 BEVERLY HILLS AV  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MS COLLEEN REILLY  
80 BEVERLY HILLS AV  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MR RANDALL W PARRISH  
74 BEVERLY HILLS AV  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MR & MRS HOWARD G BERMEL  
61 BEVERLY HILLS AV  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MR TERRY LIVINGSTON  
4762 S PENINSULA DR  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

PONCE DE LEON SOUTH JETTY EXTENSION

MARCH 2006

MR FRANK J ROMANO SR TTEE &  
ET ALS  
4764 S PENINSULA DR  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MS LINDA BRAMLAGE  
4748 S PENINSULA DR  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MR & MRS DONALD BRAMLAGE  
4754 S PENINSULA DR  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MR JOE T MALUGEN  
4741 S ATLANTIC AV  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MR & MRS DENNIS M DRAZEN  
4715 S ATLANTIC AV  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MS CHRISTINE Y DE ANGELO  
4863 S ATLANTIC AV  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MR & MRS ROBERT HUGGINS  
4857 S ATLANTIC AV  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MR & MRS JOHN R ANTHONY  
38 INLET POINT BLVD  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MR & MRS JOSEPH CAPPETTA  
34 INLET POINT BLVD  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MR & MRS GARY M SWANHART  
32 COASTAL OAKS CIR  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MS PATRICIA NEWMAN  
42 COASTAL OAKS CIR  
PONCE INLET, FL 32127

MS DONNA M ZUPA  
43 COASTAL OAKS CIR  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

TM INVESTMENTS LLC  
35 COASTAL OAKS CIR  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MR & MRS RICHARD V LERNER  
31 INLET POINT BLVD  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MR MANUEL GARCIA-MELENDZ  
67 INLET POINT BLVD  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

MR & MRS MATTHEW J LEON  
75 INLET POINT BLVD  
PONCE INLET FL 32127

JAMES L. VANDERGRIFT, MAJOR CITY  
OF NEW SMYRNA BEACH  
210 SAMS AVENUE  
NEW SMYRNA BEACH FL 32168

MR FRANK ROBERTS, CITY MGR  
CITY OF NEW SMYRNA BEACH  
210 SAMS AVENUE  
NEW SMYRNA BEACH FL 32168

MRS YVONNE SCARLETT-GOLDEN  
MAYOR, CITY OF DAYTONA BEACH  
P. O. BOX 2451  
DAYTONA BEACH FL 32115-2451

MR JAMES CHISHOLM  
CITY MANAGER, DAYTONA BEACH  
P. O. BOX 2451  
DAYTONA BEACH FL 32115-2451

MR FRED COSTELLO  
MAYOR CITY OF ORMOND BEACH  
P.O. BOX 277  
ORMOND BEACH FL 32175-0277

MR ISAAC TURNER, CITY MGR  
CITY OF ORMOND BEACH  
P.O. BOX 277  
ORMOND BEACH FL 32175-0277

[illegible]



Jeb Bush  
Governor

# Department of Environmental Protection

Marjory Stoneman Douglas Building  
3900 Commonwealth Boulevard  
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000

Colleen M. Castille  
Secretary

May 12, 2006

Ms. Marie G. Burns, Chief  
Environmental Branch  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
P.O. Box 4970  
Jacksonville, Florida 32232-0019

RE: Department of the Army, Jacksonville District Corps of Engineers – Notice of Availability of the Revised FONSI – Proposed South Jetty Extension, Ponce de Leon Inlet – Volusia County, Florida.  
SAI # FL200604032123C

Dear Ms. Burns:

The Florida State Clearinghouse, pursuant to Presidential Executive Order 12372, Gubernatorial Executive Order 95-359, the Coastal Zone Management Act, 16 U.S.C. §§ 1451-1464, as amended, and the National Environmental Policy Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 4321, 4331-4335, 4341-4347, as amended, has coordinated a review of the above-referenced notification.

Based on the information contained in the revised FONSI and the enclosed state agency comments, the state has determined that, at this stage, the proposed activity is consistent with the Florida Coastal Management Program (FCMP). The state's continued concurrence with the project will be based, in part, on the adequate resolution of any issues identified during subsequent reviews. The state's final concurrence of the project's consistency with the FCMP will be determined during the environmental permitting stage.

Thank you for the opportunity to review this project. If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact Ms. Jacqueline A. Larson at (850) 245-2163.

Sincerely,

Sally B. Mann, Director  
Office of Intergovernmental Programs

SBM/jl  
Enclosures

"More Protection, Less Process"

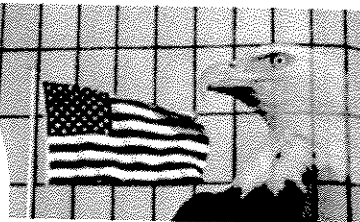
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# Florida

Department of Environmental Protection

"More Protection, Less Process"



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Project Information	
<b>Project:</b>	FL200604032123C
<b>Comments Due:</b>	05/04/2006
<b>Letter Due:</b>	05/15/2006
<b>Description:</b>	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS - SCOPING NOTICE - PROPOSED SOUTH JETTY EXTENSION, PONCE DE LEON INLET - VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA.
<b>Keywords:</b>	ACOE - PROPOSED SOUTH JETTY EXTENSION, PONCE DE LEON INLET - VOLUSIA CO.
<b>CFDA #:</b>	12.101
Agency Comments:	
VOLUSIA -	
No Comment	
E. CENTRAL FL RPC - EAST CENTRAL FLORIDA REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL	
Released Without Comment	
FISH and WILDLIFE COMMISSION - FLORIDA FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION COMMISSION	
NO COMMENT BY:MARY DUNCAN 5/2/2006	
STATE - FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE	
No Comment/Consistent	
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	
No Comment/Consistent	
ST. JOHNS RIVER WMD - ST. JOHNS RIVER WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT	
Per the operating agreement between FDEP and SJRWMD, permits for this type of project are reviewed by FDEP. Please contact Lee Kissick, Senior Regulatory Scientist, in the Altamonte Springs Service Center at (407) 659-4850 or lkissick@sjrwmd.com if there are any questions.	

For more information please contact the Clearinghouse Office at:

3900 COMMONWEALTH BOULEVARD MS-47  
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32399-3000  
TELEPHONE: (850) 245-2161  
FAX: (850) 245-2190

Visit the [Clearinghouse Home Page](#) to query other projects.

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*Volusia*

COUNTY: VOLUSIA

DATE: 3/31/2006

COMMENTS DUE DATE: 5/4/2006

CLEARANCE DUE DATE: 5/15/2006

SAI#: FL200604032123C

*Due May 6*

*2006-03201*

MESSAGE:

<b>STATE AGENCIES</b> ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION FISH and WILDLIFE COMMISSION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> STATE	<b>WATER MNGMNT. DISTRICTS</b> ST. JOHNS RIVER WMD	<b>OPB POLICY UNIT</b>	<b>RPCS &amp; LOC GOVS</b>
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The attached document requires a Coastal Zone Management Act/Florida Coastal Management Program consistency evaluation and is categorized as one of the following:

- ☐ Federal Assistance to State or Local Government (15 CFR 930, Subpart F). Agencies are required to evaluate the consistency of the activity.
- ☒ Direct Federal Activity (15 CFR 930, Subpart C). Federal Agencies are required to furnish a consistency determination for the State's concurrence or objection.
- ☐ Outer Continental Shelf Exploration, Development or Production Activities (15 CFR 930, Subpart E). Operators are required to provide a consistency certification for state concurrence/objection.
- ☐ Federal Licensing or Permitting Activity (15 CFR 930, Subpart D). Such projects will only be evaluated for consistency when there is not an analogous state license or permit.

**Project Description:**

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS - SCOPING NOTICE - PROPOSED SOUTH JETTY EXTENSION, PONCE DE LEON INLET - VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA.

**To: Florida State Clearinghouse**

AGENCY CONTACT AND COORDINATOR (SCH)  
3900 COMMONWEALTH BOULEVARD MS-47  
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32399-3000  
TELEPHONE: (850) 245-2161  
FAX: (850) 245-2190

**EO. 12372/NEPA Federal Consistency**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Comment | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Comment/Consistent |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Comment Attached      | <input type="checkbox"/> Consistent/Comments Attached     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable        | <input type="checkbox"/> Inconsistent/Comments Attached   |
|  | <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable                   |

**From:**

Division of Historical Resources  
Division/Bureau Bureau of Historic Preservation

Reviewer: *Jamie Maddox* *Laura L. Kemmerer, Deputy*  
Date: *May 8, 2006* *May 8, 2006*

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